SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED RVERY DAY POR THE EVERING TRLEGRAPH.

Let Something be Done.

From the Washington Notional Intelligencer Great emergencies call for corresponding measures. Idle talk and bluster will accomplish nothing when serious and prompt action s alone needed. The time has passed for bragging. There must be something done. It is vain, it would be uncanded in journalists, who have the confidence of any considerable portion of the Democratic and Conservative party of the country, to attempt to con-ceal the fact that they have suffered a disastrous defeat in the three great States which held their elections on the 13th, which will, in all probability, result in their final defeat in November, unless there shall be a complete change of the programme presented to the masses of the people.

In the great struggle in which we are engaged the very life of the nation is at stake, the long-cherished liberties of the people are imperilled, the existence of republican institutions and a constitutional Government is endangered. The leaders of the radical faction are openly arrayed against these safeguards of popular freedom. They are in revolution against them. It is the duty of the conservative masses—a duty owing to themselves, their loved ones, their posterity, and their country—to leave no expedient untried that will arrest the pregress of those who have surreptitiously seized upon the reins of power, and appropriated to them-selves all the details of Government. To do this is the sole purpose of honest, patriotic, well-meaning conservatives. To them, in this emergency, men-individuals-are as nothing; success is everything. If the leaders hitherto relied upon have proved inefficient, if it has been made apparent that under their leader-ship success is even doubtful, and that with others there is a more hopeful prospect of suc-cess, it is the duty of the true friends of the Constitution and the Union and civil liberty to demand that a change shall be made.

Under existing circumstances it would be nawise, uncandid, and unjust to attempt to cheat and deceive the conservative masses of the people of this country with delusive suggestions, promises, or assertions that the Republican candidate will be defeated by the present leaders of the Democratic party. The result in the October elections only confirms the apprehensions freely and generally ex-pressed in July. With all the splendid and unstained reputation of Mr. Seymour as a patriot and a statesman, with all his record of nobleness and excellence in public and pri-vate life, and with all the chivalric and selfsacrificing devotion of General Blair to the cause of the Constitution and the Union, it is already evident that they are not the chosen leaders of the great conservative masses of the people, who are anxious to set aside the ruinous and outrageous usurpations of the Jacobins in Congress.

This fact, so patently demonstrated in the October elections, cannot be ignored. Truth, and fairness, and honest dealing demand that stubborn facts should be frankly admitted. The conductors of a journal that has been trusted and relied upon for truthfulness and genuine patriotism would be recreat to their trust if they should attempt to practise de-oeption upon their readers and patrons, and to mislead them as to the true position of affairs in which they are so deeply interested as in the result of the Presidential election. It would be suicidal for an editor to risk his character for veracity and foresight by making predictions and exciting expectaappointed by the actual results within a few days. We have hitherto in every instance endeavored to keep our readers promptly and accurately informed. We have nothing extenuated nor aught set down in malice in speaking of our opponents. We have spoken, and we intend to speak unhesitatingly, "without fear, favor, or affection," of all the heinous outrages and usurpations of radicalism, and to denounce them as they deserve to be denounced; but we should be unfaithful, as trusted sentinels upon the watch-tower, if we should fail also to call the attention of the conservative men of the nation to the faults and follies of their own leaders, which threaten to involve them in disastrons defeat.

Distasteful as may be this task, we dare not avoid the duty to say to our friends that it is now apparent that serious mistakes have been made. Late as it may be, even as it were upon the very eve of the election, it is not too late to apply the remedy. The victory may yet be won; a triumph may still be achieved; but to effect this, all the events of the past week, all the expressions of the real and unselfish advocates of party success, all the experiences of the wisest and best among the Democratic and conservative host, earnestly and emphatically demand an immediate change of candidates; not of one, but of both; not as a concession to the rapacity of radicalism, but in conciliation to the vast army of conservatives who oppose equally with ourselves the excesses of radicalism, and are willing to join hands with us and assure us a splendid triumph in November over the serried phalanx of military despots and Congressional

The National Executive Committee, appointed by the Convention which met in New York in July, is authorized to make this suggestion to their constituents. Coming from them, the whole party will promptly fall into line, and even within the few days to elapse before the election the number of conservative recruits will be sufficient not only to compensate for the desertion of recreants, but to insure victory. The people do not want Democratic candidates; they want to defeat radicalism. They are anxious to defeat the radical party. They desire to hurl from power those who have abused it, and heaped upon them intolerable burdens. Give to them what they want-what they so earnestly demand-and all will yet be well. Our candidates, selected under peculiar circumstances at New York, have been tried. Let the Committee now come together at once, and place before the people the mon who were really the choice of that Convention-either Chase, Hancock, Johnson, or Hendricks-and the action will at once be recognized as one of patriotic endeavor, and will be responded to from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with one universal sheut of joy and triumph that shall drown forever the voice of radicalism.

Seymour Speaking Against His Own Elec-

tion. From the N. Y. Herald. There was a Democratic demonstration at Buffalo Thursday night, and the Democratic candidate argued the situation much as he did the night before at Rochester. Governor Seymour in his speech at Rochester made the strongest argument against his own election to the Presidency. He said he would be powerless if elected, for "those statute laws which to-day shackle and hinder the action of Andrew Johnson would equally shackle a Democratic Executive. Our Republican friends will con-

"there can be no danger from an Executive thus shackled and powerless." And Mr. Seymour might have added there could be no good or usefulness from a President the country of the country dent thus situated. But would there not be danger or prolonged trouble to the country in having an Executive in antagonism to the other departments of the Government? It may be useful sometimes to have the power of political parties distributed in the Government so as to keep each other in check, but when the legislature is overwhelmingly powerful, and can override a hostile Executive as has been the case with Mr. Johnson, a deadlock is created, the Government is paralyzed, and trouble follows. We have only to look back at the unhappy results of the conflict between Mr. Johnson and Congress during the last three years to form an idea of what might occur if Mr. Seymour were to be elected. Should we not have the strife continued? Should we not be further from peace than ever? An overwhelming opposition Congress has not only made the Executive a comparative nonentity, but has invaded his constitutional prerogatives and endangered the institutions of the country. Would this all-powerful party in Congress take the back track if a Democratic President were elected? No, it would shackle him still more, and virtually take all power away from him. The country would be kept in a state of agitation and disorganization. Mr. Seymour's argument that he would be utterly powerless if elected is the strongest that could be made against his election. What the country really wants is a change in Congress-a reduction of the Radical representatives, and a largely increased number of Democratic members. This would give a healthy check to party excess and a proper balance of

Seymour's speech Thursday night repeated the above argument as applied to Blair. The Governor stated the notion that he would be pushed saide if elected and Blair put in his place, and then made it clear to his audience that with all power practically in the hands of the Republicans Biair must be a very great man if he could do any harm, or the Republi-cans very great fools. This is the argument of a ticket that stands before the people on its defence, not that of one commending its advantages to the nation. Mr. Seymour was happier in his arguments against the taxation of the Republican party, and happier still in his onslaught on reconstruction. But oratorical happiness will not save the case. The Democrats should give up the Presidential contest as hopeless and exert themselves to elect members to the next Congress. It is their only chance of acquiring any power in the Government. If they do this they may lay the foundation for success and a long lease of power in the future.

Fraud Upon the Bench. From the N. Y. Tribune.

George G. Barnard is a Judge of the Supreme Court. He is a young man of more than average ability, and has held high dignities. Some of his acts have commended him to the confidence of good men; and there was a time when we hoped he might have earned a precious fame by leading the war upon corruption and municipal crime. He has certainly recovered from these tendencies, and is now one of the most willing and reckless tools of Peter B Sweeney and the Tammany ring. We are perfectly aware that he has been working for a renomination, and that the men who hold the power of Tammany are hard and grasping, and capable of putting a ornel stress upon any expectant

Judge Barnard, we have said, is a young He has never impressed us as a man of sensi-bility. Men of sensibility are never the dar-lings of Tammany Hall but to have pronounced them such—two hundred thousand conservative men, not open Demo-crats, we say, have been shown by the Oatshard lings of Tammany Hall, but no man can be dead to the opinion of the world in which he | that Governor Seymour's administration lives, nor deliberately seek to leave a name that will cause every one that bears it to blush. The most infamous characters in history have worn the ermine. Their evil deeds were, perhaps, not greater than those of men in other professions, but the universal judgment of mankind condemns an un?ust judge to the lowest depths of infamy. The Bench is scious that all their purposes are as patriotic freedom's last asylum. Public order, decency, personal rights, property, society, life itself, depend upon the just administration of the law. Its ministers have a vast, arbitrary, sacred power, and their responsibility is proportionate. An unjust judge is not merely a citizen breaking the law or an officer vielating public trusts. The ordinary crimes of men in office only affect a small class. But an unjust judge is the common enemy of mankind. He strikes at the very foundations of society, and makes the law a tyranny and a shame.

Judge Barnard is on the high road to defeat at the polls-or impeachment before the Legislature. We can stand a good deal from New York Judges, but we do not choose to submit to the stupendous frauds upon the franchise which are taking place daily in the Sapreme Court. Read the shameful narrative which we printed on Thursday, and which is only a continuation of narratives heretofore printed. Can any man see what is doing in the Supreme Court and feel that Judge Barnard is a just Judge? It is impossible for him to give any excuse, or to make believe that he is ignorant of the multitude of crimes daily committed in his presence. No man knows better the infamy of this proceeding. No man knows more thoroughly the nature, the extent, the motive of these frauds, the exact means of carrying them out, the men who are engaged in the business, the results to be gained, the perjuries and torgeries and bribing constantly practiced. The common sentiment of the people is that for every one of these crimes

udge Barnard is r esponsible. -Well, Tammany Hall has paid him his price, and he is again its candidate. Is there not enough of public honor left in New York to secure his defeat? Surely if there was ever a time when men of a l parties should unite in an earnest effort to save the Beuch from the infamy that surrounds it, it is now. Judge Barnard must reform these practices, or content himself with infamous notoriety. Our duty is plain. We must best him before the people. Falling there, he must be impeached before the Legislature.

Grant and Southern Quiet.

From the N. Y. Times.

Nothing short of the triumphant election of General Grant will restore good order to the Southern people. By triumphant we mean that the popular decision in his favor on the 3d of November should be so overwhelming as to silence all serious opposition to his ad-ministration; all hope of future Democratic interference with the Rebel element in the late Confederate States and in the State of Kentucky. The present condition of things in that quarter is most deplorable. It has been growing from bad to worse ever since the Fourth of July Convention, and would be-come intolerable to every Union white man and destructive to the civil rights of the whole negro population in the contingency of Seymour's election. These are truths, on information which no one dare question, that lose none of their grave importance because the chances of such a contingency have

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of the contest, if possible, thoroughly and literally unanimous in all the States of the North. It may be too much to hope that the Border States of Delaware and Maryland will vote for Grant, but, with these exceptions, no electoral vote north or west of the Onio river should be cast for Seymonr and a second rebellion. Our present conviction is that no such vote will be cast, but to make this sure, the Republicans of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut must strive to emulate each other to make their decision as emphatic as the verdict rendered by Pennsylvania, Ohio,

and Indiana. A friend who listened a few nights since to a speech from Colonel Brown, of Kentucky, on Staten Island, tells us that he was never so deeply impressed with the gravity of the consequences to the Southern people, loyal as well as disaffected, dependent upon this election, as by the plain, straightforward, and really alarming narrative of this gentleman—an authority of practical experience, unquestioned records. tioned verselty, and of brave and outspoken candor-of the condition of society, social as well as political, in his own and other Southern States, through many of which he has recently travelled. Colonel Brown expresses his honest conviction that if Grant should fail to be made President, and Saymour placed in the Presidency, as the nomines and creature of the Rebel element, the intestine conflict, not between races alone but between the whole loyal people, including the enfran-chised freedmen and the unreconstructed Rebels, will at once become bloody and terrible, and must result in the extermination of one or the other party; for the loyalists of both colors have made up their purpose to protect and defend themselves to the death, if all hope is lost to them of Government pro-

The Democracy and Their November From the N. Y. World.

It is not a thing to be surprised at that the Democracy should find it difficult to adjust themselves to the new state of facts disclosed to them by the October elections, and by our bare failure to grasp the success for which all patriotic hearts in our ranks had yearned. It is at all times difficult for men to comprehend the whole bearing and final issue of a new and surprising state of facts, and to adjust themselves to those facts and their consequences promptly. Yet in great things and in small things this prompt adjustment is the law of health and life.

To the Democracy it is particularly difficult, because the very qualities which extort the admiration of their friends and foes alike are the very ones which hinder a prompt adjustment. Their vigorous spirit, their indomita-ble pluck, their steadfast and unfaltering courage, all inspire them, on the morrow of a defeat, to close up the ranks, form solid columns, and rush again with undiminished ardor to the field. This very pluck and courage it is which hinders some of our friends from seeing the fact, and adjusting themselves to the fact, exposed nakedly by the October elections, that fifty to a hundred thousand conservative Republicans in Pennsylvania, and as many more in Ohio and Indians, really believed that Governor Seymour's administration would be retroactive and revolutionary in the South. At least that number of men really believed, absurd as it must seem to every Northern Democrat, that the governments set up at the South, unconstitutional as they clearly are, ravolutionary as they have been by Thaddens Stevens avowed to be, and void as they must be deemed, since the Supreme bench, filled with Republican judges, is known elections to be laboring under the delusion would by violence overthrow those bastard governments begotten of violence; the delusion that the bullet and the bayonet would be called into requisition to break down what the bayonet built up.

It seems incredible to our friends, now in the heat of a momentous contest, and coutionary, determined as they are that all the remedies they propose shall be as peaceful as the wrongs they combat have been violent, that anybody should credit the monstrous perversions based upon General Blair's Brodhead letter, and upon garbled versions of the speeches of Southern leaders. But the October elections disclosed to the eyes of all discerning politicians the astounding fact that nearly a quarter of million of voters in three great States, who ought to be with us, were ven over to believe a lie.

The World means to throttle this monstrous ie. Let it but be expelled from the imaginations of all men, and the triumph of the De-mocracy in November is sure. But for this lie the Republican party this very hour would be stone dead. For that party cannot survive one defeat It could not have survived a defeat in two out of the three States which voted in October. That this lie might be throttled we called

with such earnestness upon Governor Seymour to quit the retirement which custom rather than sound reason has prescribed to Presidential candidates, and besought him to speak that authentic word which to-day goes forth to the country, and to assume that prominence in the canvass which he has now assumed, and which belougs to him both as our standard-bearer and as the only officer upon our ticket who if elected would have one word to say, one thing to do, which by any possibility could de ermine the issues of peace or strife. For General Blair as Vice-President, if elected, would have less power to determine those issues than a fractions sheriff in the middle of Mississippi might. On a ship under full sail, in a dark night a tingle lightning flash may reveal to the watchful look-out at the mast-head some perflous reef which the pilot must avoid if all their precious freight is not to be wrecked. The October election disclosed with one tiluminating stroke our single peril. prompt and decisive alscrity our captain him-

self has seized the helm. Governor Seymour's brief speech at Rochester, which we published in full on Thursday, and his ampler speech at Buffalo, will command the attention of the whole country. To the candid judgment of the wellmeaning men in Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, who have been deluded by the falsehoods of our fees to dread the fictitious horrors conjured up in a possible future, and to avertheir gaze from the real horrors (due to our present rulers) which have been and now are, we especially commend Governor Seymout's speeches. Let them read his plain and manly words, let them give heed to his patriotic warning, and then make haste to repair the wrong they have done in giving to the authors of our calamities, by miscast votes in the Ostober elections, one hour's hope of another four years' lease of power.

Ratifying Assassination. From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Never did a political organization exhibit such evidences of sheer madness and desperatrol the Senate; they will control the House | been greatly lessened by the October elections. I tion as are now manifested by the Democratic

of Representatives; they will control the army, for their candidate is the General who commands that army." He argued, then, that through the next ten days to render the result control of the Government at all hazards. When Vermont and Maine pronounced against them, and foreshadowed the nation's verdict, they conceived a stupendons programme of fraud and chicanery with the deliberate purpose of cheating the people out of their victory at the polls. Ohio and Indiana were overrun with Kentneky repeaters. Pennsylvania was likewise colonized, and Philadelphia was flooded with tens of thousands of bogus naturalizations.

Now that this monstrous scheme of iniquity has ignominiously failed, the Democracy are more maddened and desperate than ever, as they cast wildly about them for some means to avert their coming doom. Waile one faction calls for the retrement of their standardbearers as a mode of achieving success, aqother has resorted to threats to intimidate the people from voting as their sense of right may diotate. If you dare to elect General Grant President we will make way with him. Such is their menace. "He will never leave the Presidential mansion alive," General Blair asserts. "If," declares the New York Democrat, the does not receive a majority of three hundred and seventeen votes of the Electoral College (including those of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas), he dies before his term of office shall one-fourth expire, and the party that would unjustly elevate him to power shall be strangled in the blood it cries for." A writer in the Staten Island Leader gives vent to these alarming sentiments: -

"Now that Grant, the cold-blooded, fishy-hearted man of butchering memory, is on the real rebel side, and commands their black hosts, it is ally unity and determination, at this juncit is only unity and determination, at this juncture of national canger, that will save this republic. His election, which can be only by fraud, bribery, and blood letting, will result in anarchy and revolution. How devontly it is to be hoped General Cromwell Dictator Grant, if self-appointed or elected, will be religiously prudent, not to go to a theatre on a Good Friday night, fearing that he may be east for one of the leading tragic parts, Julius Cesar, for instance, or first clown, Lincoln. We had one expensive mock black crape mourning sensation; may God avert a second, unless republican liberty is to be sacrificed or saved!"

Mark, these are not the menaces of irresponsible unrecognized mouthpieces of the Democratic party. General Blair is its candi-date for Vice-President. The Democrat claims for its weekly and daily issues a circulation of nearly 350,000. The Staten Island Leader is the recognized organ of Erastus Brooks' fol lowers in Richmond county. It is mainly owned and its columns are controlled by the man whom these same Democrats have nominated to represent them in the State Assembly the man who stands at the head of their county ticket. Furthermore, they have nominated for Congress an individual who for his dis oyalty was confined in Fort Lafayette during the war, who rejoiced over Union de-feats, and clapped his hands in glee whenever the stars and stripes went down in humiliation and disaster.

Elect Grant your President, and you shall have another Booth, a second hero, who with the cry of "Sic semper tycann's!" shall again overshadow your land with mourning and grief. And it is by such threats as these that Democracy thinks to overawe and intimidate the loyal voters of the land!

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Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torrescale, Beverli
Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Stobulns' Wharf, at
White Hill. Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Sobulas' Wharf, as White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf | Leaves South Trenton, Saturday, Oct. 24, 7 A.M. Saturday, Oct. 24, 11 A. Sunday, Oct. 24, 12 A. Sunday, Oct. 25, 25 A. M. Saturday, Oct. 26, 26 A. M. Monday, Oct. 26, 27 A. M. Monday, Oct. 26, 27 A. M. Tuesday, 27, 1 P. M. Tuesday, 27, 28, 10 A.M. Weedday, 27, 1 P. M. Wedday, 28, 29, 29, 2 P. M. Tursday, 20, 20, 21 A.M. Friday, 30, 3 P. M. Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediat places, 25 cents, 411

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER
AND HOOK.—Fare, in cease. Excer
The meaning token, is cents.
The meaning token, is cents.
The meaning token at 2 P. M. Exception tickers, is cents. The
meaning is 3 P. M. Fare, in cents.

Wharf at 3 P. M. Fare, in cents.

10 1 2 W.

OPPOSITION TO THE COM-BUTCH STATED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER Will make daily excurations to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Harons Hoos, leaving ARCH Street what at 945 A. M. and 350 P. M. Light freights taken. L. W. BURNIS, Captain, 6 28 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE Spiendid cleamboat JOHN A. WARALM. NEW CHESINUT Street Wharf, Philada, at I
o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and
Bristol, touching at Riverton. Torresdate, Andalusia,
and Hoverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock
A. M., and 4 P. M.
Fare, E cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11st

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURI Transportation Company Despatch a. a swill-sure lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the isth of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Norshern and Eastern lines, Eastern lines,
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
112 No. 1826, DELAWAKE Avenue.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.—
CHANGE OF TIME.—The splendid
bleamer IWiLight leaves Chesnut street wharf at
8) A. M., and 2 P. M., for Burilington and Bristol,
touching at Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly, Leaving Bristol at 10/4A, M. and 4 P. M. Fare,
25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents.

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B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN COAL. Rept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 123 WASHINGTON ANABURE Office No. 514 WALNUT Birgst.

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